

THE DISPATCH
BY COWARD & ELLYSON.
PUBLISHED DAILY
AT NO. 278, N. 10TH ST.
RICHMOND, VA.
TERMS: \$5.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.
SUNDAY EDITION, 10 CENTS.
SPECIAL WEEKLY DISPATCH AT \$2 PER ANNUM.
SPECIAL WEEKLY DISPATCH AT \$2 PER ANNUM.
SPECIAL WEEKLY DISPATCH AT \$2 PER ANNUM.

Richmond Dispatch.
CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH
IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED
CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY
NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY—NOVEMBER 28, 1874.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.—From our own
observations the probabilities are that
the weather today will be cloudy.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear and
pleasant during the day, but cloudy at mid-
night.

Barometer at Richmond at the Dispatch office
at 9 o'clock, 30.1; at 12 o'clock, 30.2; at 3 o'clock, 30.3; at 6 o'clock, 30.4; at 9 o'clock, 30.5; at 12 o'clock, 30.6; at 3 o'clock, 30.7; at 6 o'clock, 30.8; at 9 o'clock, 30.9; at 12 o'clock, 31.0.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PROBABLE SERVICES TO-MORROW.—The
probable services to be held at all of
the churches to-morrow, except the fol-
lowing, are as follows:—

St. John's Church.—Rev. James E. Gates
at 11 A. M.; Rev. R. A. Armstrong at 7 P. M.

St. Paul's Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. Peter's Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. George's Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. Andrew's Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. Nicholas Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. Basil's Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Evangelist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

St. John the Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 11
A. M.; Rev. J. S. R. Clarke at 7 P. M.

VOL. XLVI

THE BROAD-STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR.—At
9 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. W. H. Tay-
lor, coroner for the city, and James D. Mon-
roe, surgeon in charge of the Church In-
stitute, made a post-mortem examination of
the body of the man who was shot by Mr. J. Bou-
ffon on the 1st of November on Broad street, and
who died on Wednesday morning the 26th
instant. The autopsy revealed the fact that
the ball had entered the back of the head
injure the other portion of the skull, by
which it had been deflected directly down-
wards, lodging in the back of the neck,
about four inches from the point of entrance
and at the depth of an inch and a half from
the surface of the skull.

The ball was battered nearly flat. A great
quantity of matter had formed along the
track of the wound, infiltrating the tissues
and penetrating into the cavity of the spine.
The membranes of the brain were found
congested. The result of the examination
showed that the wound had produced spinal
meningitis, and that the patient died of
suppuration had destroyed a portion of the
first vertebra of the spinal column, as well
as of the skull where the ball struck.

At 11 o'clock an inquest was held over
the body at the city morgue, Mr. D. Colum-
bus being foreman of the coroner's jury.

Coroner Taylor caused Mr. Bouffon, who
was the only witness, to be sworn. He then
Crew at an earlier hour, to be present at the
inquest, and gave him an opportunity of
making a statement. The accused declined to
do so, saying that he preferred to be silent
as his counsel (General Wise) was unable to
be present at the inquest.

The first witness examined was Mr. Fred
Houseman, who was going down Broad
street and saw Bouffon fire three shots at
Glor, and then, pursuing him, fire a fourth
shot as he ran into Pink alley. Glor
stumbled and fell as he was in front of
Ferdinand's store.

Mr. John Harrold, who was in company
with Mr. Houseman, gave substantially the
same statement. He said that at the station-
house he asked Bouffon what was the mat-
ter, and he understood him to say "I want
to kill that fellow." He had his pistol cocked
at the time.

Mr. Moncreux was next examined. He gave
a detailed account of the arrival of Glor at
the Institute, and of the shooting. The
wounded man was considerably ex-
cited, but there was no physical prostration.
The Doctor apprehended no danger at that
time. He remained in bed until noon the
next day, when the wound was again ex-
amined. There was little inflammation,
though the nature of the wound was
table of the skull seemed to be indented.
The next day he walked out without the
Doctor's knowledge. When he returned he
found signs of inflammation, which resulted
in the accumulation of a considerable quan-
tity of puss under the skin. Dr. Moncreux
apprehended no danger until last Sunday
night, when he died of the wound.

Witness heard Mr. Glor say that Mr.
Bouffon and himself had had some difficulty
about the matter of the previous shoot-
ing. Bouffon had been summoned
before Police-Justice White and bound over
to keep the peace. Glor never spoke to
him afterwards. The day of the shooting
he met Mr. Bouffon about 12 o'clock, being
the first time they had met since the diffi-
culty. They went to the shooting, but
they did not speak; but when Bouffon
passed him he (Glor) felt something strike
him on the back of the head; thought it was
a rock; turned and saw Bouffon with his
pistol pointing to him. He then ran from
Bouffon.

Messrs. John Collins and J. D. Browne
were also on Broad street at the time of
the shooting, and agreed that Bouffon had
said he shot Glor because he brushed up
against him and had insulted him.

The jury, having heard the testimony,
rendered a verdict that the deceased came
to his death by the effects of a pistol shot
wound inflicted upon him the 1st day of
November, 1874, by J. Bouffon.

The accused was committed to jail until
this morning, when he will be examined at
the Police Court.

Colored Sunday-School Institute.
The interest in the Institute was unabated
during their last day's session yesterday.
The whole of the morning session was oc-
cupied in the discussion of the question,
"What officers should a day-school have?"

The discussion took a wide range, and
earnest speeches were made by Dr. Ran-
dolph, Dr. Corey, Dr. A. E. Dickinson, James
H. Binford, superintendent of public schools,
Revs. Shepherd, Brooks, Colley, John Ol-
iver, and others.

John Oliver expressed his high gratifica-
tion at the result of the day's session, and
highly commended the efforts of the school
and the superior advantages they afford
colored children, and of the combined power
of the day and Sunday school to dissipate
ignorance and bring about a better state of
feeling between the white and colored races.

In the afternoon session the first topic dis-
cussed was, "What encouragement does the
Bible afford to the colored people?"

It elicited earnest speeches from Dr. C. H.
Corey, Dr. Randolph, Rev. W. H. Brooks,
Rev. Mr. Colley, Rev. L. B. Carter, and Rev.
Mr. Smith.

The next topic was, "What advantages
are there in the uniform lessons?"

Dr. Randolph gave a very interesting ac-
count of the origin of this mode of teach-
ing, and of the success of the system. He
stated that it originated with B. F. Jacobs, Esq.,
superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday
school in Chicago, and Rev. Dr. Vincent, Meth-
odist Sunday-school secretary, and had grown
in favor until they are now prepared by a com-
mittee composed of one minister and one
layman from each denomination, and are
used by the churches of the United States,
and by many of the foreign missionaries.

He spoke of the advantages of the system,
and urged its general adoption. Superin-
tendent James Bowser spoke of the clearness
of the commentary on the lessons.

Rev. J. William Jones spoke of the fact
that the origin of the uniform lessons the
teachers generally have easy and cheap.
(In the lesson-papers and the religious
papers generally) to very admirable com-
mentaries.

Rev. Frank Davis, of the Sidney (colored)
Baptist church, and Rev. J. H. Holmes, of
the First African church, closed the discus-
sion by original speeches in favor of the
uniform lessons.

A large congregation assembled in the
First African church at 7 o'clock to attend
the closing exercises of the Institute.

A short time was spent in answering such
questions as had been handed up since the
meeting. The questions were anonymous,
written on slips of paper, and were as fol-
lows:

1. After a teacher accepts his position, if
he then neglects his duties should the Church
hold him responsible?

Dr. Randolph answered that he would
not advise the Church in such a case to re-
sort to severe discipline, but the delinquent
should be reprimanded with and prayed
until he repented, and returned to his
duty.

2. Should an unconverted person be em-
ployed as a teacher in a Sunday school?

Dr. Randolph answered that the school
should, if possible, have a Christian teacher,
but that the rule should not be inflexi-
ble, as unconverted teachers are often very
useful, and not unfrequently converted as
they attempt to teach others.

3. The age at which a child becomes re-
sponsible?

Dr. Randolph answered that no specified
age could be fixed, but that a child should
be held responsible when he learns the dif-
ference between right and wrong, which he
is, at a very early age.

Rev. J. William Jones, by special invita-
tion, presided at the closing exercises.

He gave a very interesting account of his
experience in the Sunday-school work, and
of the success of the uniform lessons.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

THE BROAD-STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR.—At
9 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. W. H. Tay-
lor, coroner for the city, and James D. Mon-
roe, surgeon in charge of the Church In-
stitute, made a post-mortem examination of
the body of the man who was shot by Mr. J. Bou-
ffon on the 1st of November on Broad street, and
who died on Wednesday morning the 26th
instant. The autopsy revealed the fact that
the ball had entered the back of the head
injure the other portion of the skull, by
which it had been deflected directly down-
wards, lodging in the back of the neck,
about four inches from the point of entrance
and at the depth of an inch and a half from
the surface of the skull.

The ball was battered nearly flat. A great
quantity of matter had formed along the
track of the wound, infiltrating the tissues
and penetrating into the cavity of the spine.
The membranes of the brain were found
congested. The result of the examination
showed that the wound had produced spinal
meningitis, and that the patient died of
suppuration had destroyed a portion of the
first vertebra of the spinal column, as well
as of the skull where the ball struck.

At 11 o'clock an inquest was held over
the body at the city morgue, Mr. D. Colum-
bus being foreman of the coroner's jury.

Coroner Taylor caused Mr. Bouffon, who
was the only witness, to be sworn. He then
Crew at an earlier hour, to be present at the
inquest, and gave him an opportunity of
making a statement. The accused declined to
do so, saying that he preferred to be silent
as his counsel (General Wise) was unable to
be present at the inquest.

The first witness examined was Mr. Fred
Houseman, who was going down Broad
street and saw Bouffon fire three shots at
Glor, and then, pursuing him, fire a fourth
shot as he ran into Pink alley. Glor
stumbled and fell as he was in front of
Ferdinand's store.

Mr. John Harrold, who was in company
with Mr. Houseman, gave substantially the
same statement. He said that at the station-
house he asked Bouffon what was the mat-
ter, and he understood him to say "I want
to kill that fellow." He had his pistol cocked
at the time.

Mr. Moncreux was next examined. He gave
a detailed account of the arrival of Glor at
the Institute, and of the shooting. The
wounded man was considerably ex-
cited, but there was no physical prostration.
The Doctor apprehended no danger at that
time. He remained in bed until noon the
next day, when the wound was again ex-
amined. There was little inflammation,
though the nature of the wound was
table of the skull seemed to be indented.
The next day he walked out without the
Doctor's knowledge. When he returned he
found signs of inflammation, which resulted
in the accumulation of a considerable quan-
tity of puss under the skin. Dr. Moncreux
apprehended no danger until last Sunday
night, when he died of the wound.

Witness heard Mr. Glor say that Mr.
Bouffon and himself had had some difficulty
about the matter of the previous shoot-
ing. Bouffon had been summoned
before Police-Justice White and bound over
to keep the peace. Glor never spoke to
him afterwards. The day of the shooting
he met Mr. Bouffon about 12 o'clock, being
the first time they had met since the diffi-
culty. They went to the shooting, but
they did not speak; but when Bouffon
passed him he (Glor) felt something strike
him on the back of the head; thought it was
a rock; turned and saw Bouffon with his
pistol pointing to him. He then ran from
Bouffon.

Messrs. John Collins and J. D. Browne
were also on Broad street at the time of
the shooting, and agreed that Bouffon had
said he shot Glor because he brushed up
against him and had insulted him.

The jury, having heard the testimony,
rendered a verdict that the deceased came
to his death by the effects of a pistol shot
wound inflicted upon him the 1st day of
November, 1874, by J. Bouffon.

The accused was committed to jail until
this morning, when he will be examined at
the Police Court.

Colored Sunday-School Institute.
The interest in the Institute was unabated
during their last day's session yesterday.
The whole of the morning session was oc-
cupied in the discussion of the question,
"What officers should a day-school have?"

The discussion took a wide range, and
earnest speeches were made by Dr. Ran-
dolph, Dr. Corey, Dr. A. E. Dickinson, James
H. Binford, superintendent of public schools,
Revs. Shepherd, Brooks, Colley, John Ol-
iver, and others.

John Oliver expressed his high gratifica-
tion at the result of the day's session, and
highly commended the efforts of the school
and the superior advantages they afford
colored children, and of the combined power
of the day and Sunday school to dissipate
ignorance and bring about a better state of
feeling between the white and colored races.

In the afternoon session the first topic dis-
cussed was, "What encouragement does the
Bible afford to the colored people?"

It elicited earnest speeches from Dr. C. H.
Corey, Dr. Randolph, Rev. W. H. Brooks,
Rev. Mr. Colley, Rev. L. B. Carter, and Rev.
Mr. Smith.

The next topic was, "What advantages
are there in the uniform lessons?"

Dr. Randolph gave a very interesting ac-
count of the origin of this mode of teach-
ing, and of the success of the system. He
stated that it originated with B. F. Jacobs, Esq.,
superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday
school in Chicago, and Rev. Dr. Vincent, Meth-
odist Sunday-school secretary, and had grown
in favor until they are now prepared by a com-
mittee composed of one minister and one
layman from each denomination, and are
used by the churches of the United States,
and by many of the foreign missionaries.

He spoke of the advantages of the system,
and urged its general adoption. Superin-
tendent James Bowser spoke of the clearness
of the commentary on the lessons.

Rev. J. William Jones spoke of the fact
that the origin of the uniform lessons the
teachers generally have easy and cheap.
(In the lesson-papers and the religious
papers generally) to very admirable com-
mentaries.

Rev. Frank Davis, of the Sidney (colored)
Baptist church, and Rev. J. H. Holmes, of
the First African church, closed the discus-
sion by original speeches in favor of the
uniform lessons.

A large congregation assembled in the
First African church at 7 o'clock to attend
the closing exercises of the Institute.

A short time was spent in answering such
questions as had been handed up since the
meeting. The questions were anonymous,
written on slips of paper, and were as fol-
lows:

1. After a teacher accepts his position, if
he then neglects his duties should the Church
hold him responsible?

Dr. Randolph answered that he would
not advise the Church in such a case to re-
sort to severe discipline, but the delinquent
should be reprimanded with and prayed
until he repented, and returned to his
duty.

2. Should an unconverted person be em-
ployed as a teacher in a Sunday school?

Dr. Randolph answered that the school
should, if possible, have a Christian teacher,
but that the rule should not be inflexi-
ble, as unconverted teachers are often very
useful, and not unfrequently converted as
they attempt to teach others.

3. The age at which a child becomes re-
sponsible?

Dr. Randolph answered that no specified
age could be fixed, but that a child should
be held responsible when he learns the dif-
ference between right and wrong, which he
is, at a very early age.

Rev. J. William Jones, by special invita-
tion, presided at the closing exercises.

He gave a very interesting account of his
experience in the Sunday-school work, and
of the success of the uniform lessons.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

He then read a paper on the "Advantages
of the uniform lessons," and urged its
general adoption.

THE BROAD-STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR.—At
9 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. W. H. Tay-
lor, coroner for the city, and James D. Mon-
roe, surgeon in charge of the Church In-
stitute, made a post-mortem examination of
the body of the man who was shot by Mr. J. Bou-
ffon on the 1st of November on Broad street, and
who died on Wednesday morning the 26th
instant. The autopsy revealed the fact that
the ball had entered the back of the head
injure the other portion of the skull, by
which it had been deflected directly down-
wards, lodging in the back of the neck,
about four inches from the point of entrance
and at the depth of an inch and a half from
the surface of the skull.

The ball was battered nearly flat. A great
quantity of matter had formed along the
track of the wound, infiltrating the tissues
and penetrating into the cavity of the spine.
The membranes of the brain were found
congested. The result of the examination
showed that the wound had produced spinal
meningitis, and that the patient died of
suppuration had destroyed a portion of the
first vertebra of the spinal column, as well
as of the skull where the ball struck.

At 11 o'clock an inquest was held over
the body at the city morgue, Mr. D. Colum-
bus being foreman of the coroner's jury.

Coroner Taylor caused Mr. Bouffon, who
was the only witness, to be sworn. He then
Crew at an earlier hour, to be present at the
inquest, and gave him an opportunity of
making a statement. The accused declined to
do so, saying that he preferred to be silent
as his counsel (General Wise) was unable to
be present at the inquest.

The first witness examined was Mr. Fred
Houseman, who was going down Broad
street and saw Bouffon fire three shots at
Glor, and then, pursuing him, fire a fourth
shot as he ran into Pink alley. Glor
stumbled and fell as he was in front of
Ferdinand's store.

Mr. John Harrold, who was in company
with Mr. Houseman, gave substantially the
same statement. He said that at the station-
house he asked Bouffon what was the mat-
ter, and he understood him to say "I want
to kill that fellow." He had his pistol cocked
at the time.

Mr. Moncreux was next examined. He gave
a detailed account of the arrival of Glor at
the Institute, and of the shooting. The
wounded man was considerably ex-
cited, but there was no physical prostration.
The Doctor apprehended no danger at that
time. He remained in bed until noon the
next day, when the wound was again ex-
amined. There was little inflammation,
though the nature of the wound was
table of the skull seemed to be indented.
The next day he walked out without the
Doctor's knowledge. When he returned he
found signs of inflammation, which resulted
in the accumulation of a considerable quan-
tity of puss under the skin. Dr. Moncreux
apprehended no danger until last Sunday
night, when he died of the wound.

Witness heard Mr. Glor say that Mr.
Bouffon and himself had had some difficulty
about the matter of the previous shoot-
ing. Bouffon had been summoned
before Police-Justice White and bound over
to keep the peace. Glor never spoke to
him afterwards. The day of the shooting
he met Mr. Bouffon about 12 o'clock, being
the first time they had met since the diffi-
culty. They went to the shooting, but
they did not speak; but when Bouffon
passed him he (Glor) felt something strike
him on the back of the head; thought it was
a rock; turned and saw Bouffon with his
pistol pointing to him. He then ran from
Bouffon.